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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 123 (a)
Strengthening of the United Nations system

Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict,[1] the subsequent progress report,[2] the report of the Secretary-General on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict[3] and the report of the Senior Advisory Group,[4]

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to develop proposals, in partnership with Member States and other relevant peacebuilding stakeholders, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict,

Affirming the fundamental principle of national ownership, and stressing the importance of supporting national civilian capacity development and institution-building, including through peacekeeping operations in accordance with their mandates, as well as enhanced regional, South-South and triangular cooperation,

Encouraging national Governments, the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian expertise for peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict, including from countries with relevant experience in post-conflict peacebuilding or democratic transition, giving

[1] A/63/881-S/2009/304.
[2] A/64/866-S/2010/386.
[3] A/66/311-S/2011/527.
[4] A/65/747-S/2011/85.

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particular attention to mobilizing capacities from developing countries and from women as vital for successful United Nations peacebuilding endeavours,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue holding regular consultations on the review of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict in order to maintain close collaboration with Member States, including through the Peacebuilding Commission within its mandate;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in 2012 on the measures outlined in his report on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict,[3] as well as on the development of further initiatives for consideration by Member States in the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, including, in particular, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Fifth Committee;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to draw on all relevant expertise, in particular that of field practitioners, in the development of initiatives to support national capacities;

4. *Decides* to consider developments on the review of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict during its sixty-seventh session, under the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" and other agenda items as appropriate.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 63 (a)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Algeria:* draft resolution

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and resolutions 58/233 of 23 December 2003, 59/254 of 23 December 2004, 60/222 of 23 December 2005, 61/229 of 22 December 2006, 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010 and 65/284 of 22 June 2011 entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] including the recognition of the need to meet the special needs of Africa, and recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Recalling the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[2]

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[3] including the recognition that more attention should be given to Africa, especially to those countries most off track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 63/1.

[3] See resolution 65/1.

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Noting the ongoing preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[4]

Emphasizing that a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development is important for progress in the implementation of the New Partnership,[5]

Stressing the need to implement all commitments by the international community regarding the economic and social development of Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the ninth consolidated report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a monitoring mechanism to review commitments towards Africa's development needs;[7]

3. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[5]

4. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[2] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;[8]

5. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

6. *Takes note* of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS, adopted at the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS on 10 June 2011;[9]

7. *Recognizes* that HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases pose severe risks for the entire world, in particular the African continent, and serious challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Reaffirms* the resolve to provide assistance for prevention and care, with the aim of ensuring an HIV/AIDS-, malaria- and tuberculosis-free Africa, by

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[4] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] A/57/304, annex.

[6] A/66/202.

[7] A/65/165.

[8] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[9] Resolution 65/277, annex.

addressing the needs of all, in particular the needs of women, children and young people, and by achieving as closely as possible the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, inter alia, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

9. *Invites* development partners to continue to support the strengthening of national health systems, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity and to expand surveillance systems in the health system, including support for efforts to combat epidemics;

10. *Expresses deep concern* about the ongoing adverse impacts of crises, including the global financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change, drought, land degradation, desertification and the loss of biodiversity, and the serious challenges these impacts pose to the fight against poverty and hunger, which could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

11. *Expresses grave concern* that Africa is among the hardest hit by the impact of the world financial and economic crisis, recognizes that, while growth is returning, there is a need to sustain the recovery, which is fragile and uneven, and therefore reaffirms that it will continue to support the special needs of Africa and take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

12. *Expresses concern* at Africa's disproportionately low share in the volume of international trade, which stands at only 2 per cent, and also expresses concern that, despite an overall increase in the nominal volume and share of official development assistance to Africa, such assistance will likely rise by just 1 per cent a year in real terms, compared to the average 13 per cent rate of growth over the past three years, and that, at this rate, any additional aid to African countries will be outpaced by population growth, the increased debt burden of some African countries, the rising unemployment rate, the fall in capital inflows and the significant fall in remittances to the continent as a result of the world financial and economic crisis, which have a negative impact on the hard-earned socio-economic and political gains that Africa has achieved in recent years;

13. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, inter alia, through the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

14. *Calls upon* developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights;

15. *Reaffirms* the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, notes recent steps being taken in this regard, and emphasizes in this context that the efforts to address the ongoing impact of the world economic and financial crisis should not lead to further marginalization of the African continent;

I

Actions by African countries and organizations

16. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance, creating an environment conducive to involving the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in the New Partnership implementation process, developing public-private partnerships for financing infrastructure projects and attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

17. *Also welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the strengthening of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

18. *Further welcomes* the full integration of the New Partnership into the African Union structures and processes and the establishment of its Planning and Coordinating Agency as a technical body of the African Union, and in this regard recognizes the need for African countries to continue to coordinate, in accordance with their respective national strategies and priorities, all types of external support in order to effectively integrate such assistance into their development processes;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in General Assembly resolutions 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

20. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

21. *Welcomes* the decision of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, at its eighteenth ordinary session, to strengthen intra-African trade,[10] which plays an important role in promoting economic growth and

[10] Available from www.africa-union.org.

development, and calls on the United Nations system and development partners to support the efforts of African countries, the African Union and regional economic communities and to enhance intra-African trade;

22. *Also welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the completion of the peer review process in fourteen countries, and welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, and in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process and to strengthen the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

23. *Welcomes and appreciates* the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

24. *Encourages* African countries to continue to engage in the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which will be held in Rio de Janeiro from 20 to 22 June 2012, whose outcome should support the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development;

25. *Also encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security in Africa, welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to raise the share of agriculture and rural development in their budget expenditures, which ensures better governance over the effective management of the resources allocated, and in this regard reaffirms its support for, inter alia, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the outcome of the post-Abuja meeting of the International Technical Committee of the Food Security Summit, held in Addis Ababa in May 2007;

26. *Further encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and transit infrastructure and to continue sharing best practices with a view to strengthening regional integration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the high-level subcommittee of the African Union on the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, which seeks to further strengthen the development of infrastructure on the African continent in collaboration with relevant development partners;

27. *Encourages* African countries to design a coordinated and comprehensive continent-wide communications and outreach strategy to further enhance public awareness of the objectives and goals of the New Partnership;

II
Response of the international community

28. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

29. *Also welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, as well as other initiatives, emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, including in the implementation of the New

Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

30. *Urges* continued support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment and transfer of technology;

31. *Expresses deep concern* about the negative effects of desertification, land degradation and drought on the African continent and in particular, the critical situation in the Horn of Africa region, which is experiencing one of the worst droughts in history, and underlines the need for short-, medium- and long-term measures, as well as the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[11] including its 10-year strategic plan and framework (2008-2018)[12] to address the situation;

32. *Recognizes* that Africa, which contributes the least to climate change, is one of the regions most vulnerable and most exposed to its adverse impacts, and in this regard calls upon the international community, in particular developed countries, to support Africa in its adaptation and sustainable development efforts through, inter alia, the transfer and deployment of technology, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable new resources;

33. *Reiterates* the important role of trade as an engine of growth and development, in particular its contribution to boosting job creation given the high youth unemployment in Africa, and to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, emphasizes the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade-distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, while recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize their flexibilities consistent with their commitments and obligations as members of the World Trade Organization, and recognizes that the early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations with a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome would provide much-needed impetus to international trade and contribute to economic growth and development;

34. *Also reiterates* the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete and improve the supply-side constraints through such initiatives as aid for trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

35. *Takes note* of the holding of the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade in Geneva on 18 and 19 July 2011, which was aimed at reviewing progress achieved and identifying additional measures needed to support developing countries,

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[12] A/C.2/62/7, annex, decision 3/COP.8.

including the least developed countries, in building their supply and export capacities, stresses the urgent need to implement aid-for-trade commitments, particularly for Africa, especially with regard to increasing focus on regional projects and trade facilitation and the mobilization of additional, non-conditional and predictable funding, and underlines the value of monitoring the Aid-for-Trade initiative;

36. *Calls for* a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, including cancellation or restructuring, as appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, for heavily indebted African countries not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative that have unsustainable debt burdens, and emphasizes the importance of debt sustainability;

37. *Recognizes* that the negative impact of the world financial and economic crisis on development is still unfolding and entails the possibility of undoing the progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and that it may threaten debt sustainability in some developing countries, inter alia, through its impact on the real economy and through the increase in borrowing undertaken in order to mitigate the negative impacts of the crisis;

38. *Expresses deep concern* at the fact that the commitment to double aid to Africa by 2010, as articulated at the summit of the Group of Eight held at Gleneagles from 6 to 8 July 2005, was not entirely reached, and in this regard stresses the need to make rapid progress in order to fulfil the Gleneagles and other donors' substantial commitments to increase aid through a variety of means;

39. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

40. *Welcomes* the efforts of some developed countries, which are on target to meet the commitments made in terms of increased official development assistance, and encourages development partners to take urgent and collective action to substantially scale up aid disbursements in order to meet their commitments to double aid to Africa;

41. *Recognizes* the need for the international community to align its efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;[13]

42. *Invites* all developed countries to support African countries in promoting and maintaining macroeconomic stability, to help African countries to attract investments and promote policies conducive to attracting domestic and foreign investment, for example by encouraging private financial flows, to promote investment by their private sectors in Africa, to encourage and facilitate the transfer of the technology needed to African countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and to assist in

[13] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

strengthening human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership, consistent with its priorities and objectives and with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels;

43. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in assisting post-conflict countries in Africa and the strengthening of the relationship between the Peacebuilding Commission and the African Union, and appreciates in this regard the visit by the Chair of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of the country-specific configurations to the headquarters of the African Union on 9 November 2009;

44. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and to place greater emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the effectiveness of its activities in support of the New Partnership;

45. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the United Nations development system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives through, inter alia, the Millennium Villages Project, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report an assessment of those quick-impact initiatives;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa,[14] and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

47. *Reaffirms* the commitment by all States to establish a monitoring mechanism to follow up on all commitments related to the development of Africa, as stipulated in paragraph 39 of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[2] and encourages Member States to finalize, before the end of the sixty-sixth session, the establishment and operationalization of the monitoring mechanism to follow up on all commitments related to the development of Africa, in accordance with its resolution 65/284 entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support";

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa in order to enable it to effectively fulfil its mandate, including monitoring and reporting on progress related to meeting the special needs of Africa;

49. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

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[14] The nine clusters include: infrastructure development; environment, population and urbanization; social and human development; science and technology; advocacy and communications; governance; peace and security; agriculture, food security and rural development; and industry, trade and market access.

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Agenda item 63 (b)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support: causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Algeria:* draft resolution

Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,[1] its resolution 53/92 of 7 December 1998 and subsequent annual resolutions, including resolutions 60/223 of 23 December 2005, 61/230 of 22 December 2006, 62/275 of 11 September 2008, 63/304 of 23 July 2009, 64/252 of 8 February 2010 and 65/278 of 13 June 2011 as well as its resolutions 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010 and 65/284 of 22 June 2011 on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 63/310 of 14 September 2009 and 65/274 of 18 April 2011 on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union,

Recalling also, in this context, Security Council resolutions 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 on peace and security in Africa, 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008 on women and peace and security, 1366 (2001) of 30 August 2001 on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005 on children and armed conflict, 1625 (2005) of 14 September 2005 on strengthening the effectiveness of the Council's role in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa, 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005 and 2033 (2012) of 12 January 2012 on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security,

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/56/45).

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Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Reaffirming the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[3]

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[4]

Recognizing that development, peace, security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Stressing that the responsibility for peace and security in Africa, including the capacity to address the root causes of conflict and to resolve conflicts in a peaceful manner, lies primarily with African countries, while recognizing the need for support from the international community and the United Nations, taking into account the responsibilities of the United Nations in this regard, according to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing, in particular, the importance of strengthening the capacity of the African Union and subregional organizations to address the causes of conflict in Africa,

Noting that despite the positive trends and advances in obtaining durable peace in Africa, the conditions required for sustainable development have yet to be consolidated throughout the continent and that there is therefore an urgent need to continue developing African human and institutional capacities, particularly in countries emerging from conflict,

Noting also that conflict prevention and the consolidation of peace would benefit from the coordinated, sustained and integrated efforts of the United Nations system and Member States and regional and subregional organizations, as well as international and regional financial institutions,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen the synergy between Africa's economic and social development programmes and its peace and security agenda,

Underlining the need for international support for addressing the negative implications of the illegal exploitation of natural resources in all its aspects for peace, security and development in Africa, and condemning illicit trade in natural resources that fuels armed conflict, and the illicit trade in and proliferation of arms, especially small arms and light weapons,

Reaffirming the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated mechanism to address, within its existing mandate and in an integrated manner, the special needs of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for peace and sustainable development, taking into consideration the principle of national ownership,

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[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] See resolution 63/1.

[4] See resolution 65/1.

Welcoming the establishment of the United Nations Office to the African Union to enhance the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, particularly in the areas of peace, security and political and humanitarian affairs, and reaffirming the need to ensure coordination and increase cost-effectiveness among relevant entities of the United Nations system involved in the implementation of the ten-year capacity-building programme, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Office to the African Union, whose efforts are critical,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[5] on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,[6] and underlines the progress made in addressing such causes and in other efforts in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development undertaken by African countries, the African Union, its subregional organizations and the United Nations system;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress made, in particular by the African Union and subregional organizations, in the prevention, management and resolution of conflict and in post-conflict peacebuilding in a number of African countries, and calls for intensified efforts and a coordinated approach among national Governments, the African Union, subregional organizations, the United Nations system and partners, with a view to achieving further progress towards the goal of a conflict-free Africa;

3. *Further welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to strengthen their peacekeeping capacity and to take the lead in peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in close coordination with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, response capacity, such as the African Standby Force, and enhanced mediation capacity, including through the Panel of the Wise;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the peace consolidation mechanisms and processes, including the Panel of the Wise, the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the continental early warning system, including its subregional components, as well as the operationalization of the African Standby Force;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to support post-conflict countries, at their request, and relevant United Nations bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission, in achieving a smooth transition from relief to development;

6. *Stresses* the importance of creating an environment conducive to national reconciliation and social and economic recovery in countries emerging from conflict;

7. *Invites* the United Nations and the donor community to increase efforts to support ongoing regional efforts to build African mediation and negotiation capacity;

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[5] A/66/214.

[6] A/52/871-S/1998/318.

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the African Union in its effort to effectively integrate training in international humanitarian law and international human rights law, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, into the training of civilian and military personnel of national standby contingents at both the operational and tactical levels, as set out in article 13 of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union;[7]

9. *Recognizes* that international and regional efforts to prevent conflict and consolidate peace in Africa should be channelled towards the sustainable development of Africa and the human and institutional capacity-building of African countries and organizations, particularly in priority areas identified at the continental level;

10. *Recalls* the signing of the declaration on enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in Addis Ababa on 16 November 2006[8] and the ongoing efforts in this regard, notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union[9] and underlines the importance of accelerating the implementation of the programme, in particular the operationalization of the African Standby Force, urges all stakeholders to support the full implementation of the ten-year capacity-building programme in all its aspects, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress achieved in this regard;

11. *Stresses* the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, in particular with respect to cross-border issues such as transnational organized crime, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, the prevention of illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in high-value commodities and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and emphasizes in this regard the central role of the African Union and subregional organizations in addressing such issues;

12. *Notes with concern* that acts of violence against women and children in situations of armed conflicts continue, urges further progress in the implementation of policies and guidelines relating to the protection of and assistance to women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations, notes the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security and encourages the entities composing United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to continue to support the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict;

13. *Also notes with concern* the tragic plight of children in conflict situations in Africa, in particular the phenomenon of child soldiers, as well as other grave violations against children, and stresses the need for the protection of children in armed conflicts, post-conflict counselling, rehabilitation and education, with due regard for the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

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[7] Available from www.africa-union.org.

[8] A/61/630, annex.

[9] A/65/716-S/2011/54.

14. *Stresses* the importance of addressing the socio-economic dimension of youth unemployment as well as facilitating the enhanced participation of the youth in decision-making processes, with a view to addressing social, political and economic challenges;

15. *Calls for* the enhancement of the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict peacebuilding, consistent with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and calls on Member States to support the work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) established by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/289;

16. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption and entry into force of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa[7] (2003), the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa[7] (2004) and the African Union Gender Policy[7] (2009), as well as the Southern African Development Community Protocol on Gender and Development[10] (2008), stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa in strengthening the role of women in peace and conflict prevention on the continent, and strongly urges the United Nations and all parties to redouble their efforts and support in this regard;

17. *Takes note* of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa[7] and the Kampala Declaration on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa;[11]

18. *Calls for* the safeguarding of the principle of refugee protection in Africa and the resolution of the plight of refugees, including through support for efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement and bringing about the voluntary, dignified, safe and sustainable return and reintegration of those populations, and calls upon the international community, including States and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations organizations, within their respective mandates, to take concrete action to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to contribute generously to projects and programmes aimed at alleviating their plight, facilitating durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons and supporting vulnerable local host communities;

19. *Welcomes* African-led initiatives to strengthen political, economic and corporate governance, such as the African Peer Review Mechanism, and encourages even more African countries to participate in this process and calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to assist African Member States and regional and subregional organizations in their efforts to enhance good governance, including the promotion of the rule of law and the holding of free and fair elections;

20. *Recognizes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding process in countries emerging from conflict is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in post-conflict peacebuilding in the countries under consideration, notes the important steps taken by the Commission in engaging with

[10] Available from www.sadc.int.

[11] Available from www.unhcr.org.

Sierra Leone, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, the Central African Republic and Liberia through integrated peacebuilding strategies, calls for sustained regional and international commitment to the implementation of those strategies, and looks forward to the development of an integrated peacebuilding strategy for Guinea;

21. *Stresses* the importance of effectively addressing challenges that continue to hamper the achievement of peace, stability and sustainable development on the continent, inter alia, the food, fuel and financial crises, the increased prevalence of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, the effects of global warming and climate change, the extremely high rates of youth unemployment, social exclusion, corruption, human trafficking, rapid urbanization and city slums, massive displacements of people, the emergence of terrorist networks, maritime security, piracy and armed robbery at sea, and the increased activity of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, and in this regard encourages the United Nations system and Member States to assist African countries in effectively addressing these challenges;

22. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and invites Member States to assist African countries emerging from conflict in their efforts to build national capacities, including through national security sector reform strategies, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, provision for the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, the launch of income-generation activities, particularly for youth and women, and the delivery of basic public services;

23. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States, bilateral and multilateral partners as well as new partners, to deliver expeditiously on commitments and to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of the political declaration on Africa's development needs;[3] as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[12]

24. *Stresses* the need to promote socio-economic development in the continent in line with the Declaration on Employment Promotion and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, adopted by the African Union in 2004,[7] as well as the recommendations of the Millennium Development Goals Africa Steering Group, which were endorsed by the African Union in July 2008 and cover such critical areas as agriculture and food security, education, health, infrastructure and trade facilitation and the national statistical system;

25. *Encourages* African Governments to strengthen structures and policies designed to create an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment and promote socio-economic development and social justice, calls upon African Member States and regional and subregional organizations to assist the African countries concerned, at their request, by enhancing their capacity to devise and improve their national natural resources and public revenue management structures, and in this regard invites the international community to assist in that process by providing adequate financial and technical assistance, as well as by renewing its commitment to efforts aimed at combating the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of those countries, in conformity with international law;

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[12] A/57/304, annex.

26. *Recalls* Security Council resolution 1625 (2005) of 14 September 2005, in which the Council called for the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional or subregional organizations or arrangements, encourages the collaboration between the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the African Union and regional economic communities in advocacy and mobilization of the international community's support for African countries and the priorities of Africa's continental and regional institutions;

27. *Notes* the completion of the review of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with relevant partners, policy proposals on issues identified in his report;

28. *Recalls* the mandate of the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa to coordinate the interdepartmental task force on African affairs so as to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to the provision of United Nations support for Africa and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the role of the interdepartmental task force on African affairs;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and report to the General Assembly on an annual basis on persistent and emerging challenges to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa as well as on the approach and support of the United Nations system, including the establishment of new partnerships and innovative solutions and opportunities for Africa.